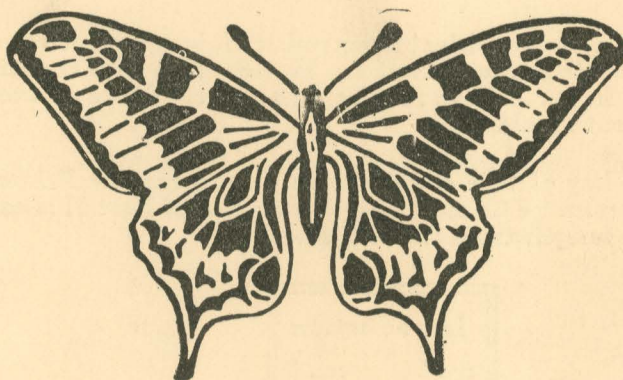


THE BUTTERFLY

Op. 81, No. 4

By

GUSTAV MERKEL



St. Louis

London

Price 35 Cents

REVISED EDITION WITH FINGERING, PHRASING, PEDALING
AND INSTRUCTIVE ANNOTATIONS ON INTERPRETA-
TION AND METHOD OF STUDY

By MAURICE ARONSON

FORM AND STRUCTURE AND HARMONIC ANALYSIS

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH AND GLOSSARY

By EMERSON WHITHORNE

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No. 525

PROGRESSIVE SERIES COMPOSITIONS

Catalog No. 525

THE BUTTERFLY

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH—GUSTAV MERKEL

Born at Oberoderwitz, Germany, November 12th, 1827.

Died in Dresden, Germany, October 30th, 1885.

GUSTAV MERKEL enjoyed in his youth the rare privilege of instruction in composition from the famous composer Robert Schumann. He is known as a prolific writer, not only of compositions in a lighter vein, such as his *Butterfly*, but of serious compositions in the classical forms. His choral compositions are his most valuable contributions to musical literature. They are to this day very much admired in Germany.

METHOD OF STUDY: The main theme of this composition, preceded by two introductory measures, appears in gracefully curved lines in measures 3—18. The two voices of this theme are to be given equal prominence—a duet between two voices.

The broken chord figures in measures 1 and 2 are similar in pattern to the accompanying figure used throughout the composition. It should be observed that some of these figures end on the fourth beat as in measures 1, 2, 6, etc., where the last note receives a slight accent. However, this accent is not to be given to the last note of the left-hand figures in measures 3, 4, 5, etc. The attention of the student is also called to the left-hand figures in measures 7, 8, 9, 17, etc., which should be played with rhythmic accuracy. Avoid playing them as triplets.

In measures 19—26 a new melodic subject is introduced, leading into the key of A major. Graceful and brilliant passages, culminating in a trill at m. 32, bring us to a repetition of the first theme in measures 33—48. The first A in m. 32 is to receive an accent. More elaborate broken chord and scale passages bring the composition to a close.

FORM: D major is the tonic key of this composition. It is cast in Primary Song Form to which is added an Introduction and a Coda. The first period of Part II is extended 6 measures, making this part two measures less in length than Parts I. and III.

	Introduction m. 1 m. 2		INTRODUCTION 2 M.
PRIMARY	m. 3 m. 18 Tonic Tonic		PART I. 16 M.
SONG	m. 19 Dom. of D Major	m. 26 Dom. of D Major	8 M.
	m. 27 Dom. of D Major	m. 32 Dom. of D Major	8 M.
FORM	m. 33 LIKE PART I. m. 48 Tonic Tonic		PART III. 16 M.
	m. 49 Sub. Dom.	CODA	m. 61 Tonic
			PART IV. 13 M.

A. 417-2

THE BUTTERFLY

REFERENCES:

Primary Song Form—See Progressive Series Lesson No. 20.

Coda—See Lesson No. 49.

Period—See Lesson No. 51; also Nos. 74, 92, 96, 102 and 122.

Extension of Period—Treated in Lesson No. 96.

For Compositions in Primary Song Form, see Progressive Series Catalog: Grieg, *The Butterfly*; Dvořák, *Humoresque*.

HARMONY: The principal chords of the key in this composition are:

D Major, the tonic, I. degree.

A Major, the dominant, V. degree.

G Major, the sub-dominant, IV. degree.

M. 40—The five notes for the left hand form the seventh chord A-C[#]-E-G

REFERENCES:

The Principal Chords of a Key—See Progressive Series Lesson No. 34; also Nos. 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, and 59.

Degrees—See Lesson No. 55; also No. 77.

Seventh Chords—See Lesson No. 27; also Nos. 53, 77, 81, 83 and 89.

For Seventh Chords in compositions, see Progressive Series Catalog: Lavalée, *The Butterfly*; Rubinstein, *Melody in F*.

GLOSSARY

NAMES

Gustav Merkel,	pronounced,	<u>G</u> oos-täv <u>M</u> ěr-kl.
Oberoderwitz,	“	O-bě-rō-dě-r-vīts.
Schumann,	“	<u>S</u> hoo-măn.

TERMS

allegretto,	pronounced,	ăl-lě-grět-tō, lively and cheerfully, but not as quickly as allegro.
più <i>p</i> (piano),	“	pē-oo pē-ă-nō, more softly.
cresc. (crescendo),	“	crě-shěn-dō, increasing the tone.
dimin. (diminuendo),	“	dě-mě-noo-ěn-dō, diminishing the tone.
meno <i>p</i> (piano),	“	mă-nō pē-ă-nō, less softly.
subito,	“	soo-bě-tō, suddenly.
leggiero,	“	lěd-jě-ă-rō, delicately.
coda,	“	cō-dă, a musical sentence at the end of a composition to make a more complete and effective termination.

The Butterfly

Revised and edited by Maurice Aronson

GUSTAV MERKEL. Op. 81, No. 4.

[illegible]

Handwritten musical score for 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on two staves, Treble and Bass clef, in G major (one sharp). The key signature is G major. The tempo is marked 'And.' (Andante). The score is divided into measures 16, 17, and 18. Measure 16 starts with a forte dynamic 'f'. Measure 17 starts with a piano dynamic 'p'. Measure 18 starts with a piano dynamic 'p'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. There are handwritten annotations in the left margin, including a large '8' and a '5'. The score is marked with asterisks at the end of each measure.

23 *cresc.* *f* 24 *dimin.* 25

Ped. * *Ped.* * *Ped.* * *Ped.* *

a)

26 *p* 27 28 *cresc.*

Red. * *Red.* * *Red.* *

29 *f* 30 31 *dimin.*

Red. * *Red.* * *Red.* * *Red.* *

32 *p* 33 34 35

Red. * *Red.* * *Red.* *

36 *p* 37 *meno p* 38

Red. * *Red.* * *Red.* * *Red.* *

b) or

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" in G major, 2/4 time. The score is for a single melodic line, likely for a voice or a single instrument. It consists of three systems of music, each with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. The first system contains measures 39 and 40, and the second system contains measures 41 and 42. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and includes several trills and grace notes. The lyrics "The Rose Tree" are written below the first system, and "The Rose Tree" is written below the second system. The score is marked with "Ped." (pedal) and asterisks (*) at the end of each system.

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" in G major (one sharp). The score is in 2/4 time and consists of three systems. The first system contains measures 42 and 43, and the second system contains measures 44 and 45. The music is written for a treble and bass clef. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The melody features a series of eighth notes and quarter notes, with a crescendo marking in measure 42. The bass line features a series of eighth notes and quarter notes, with a crescendo marking in measure 42. The score includes fingerings (1-5) and breath marks (asterisks) for the melody. The bass line includes a double bar line in measure 43 and a crescendo marking in measure 44. The score ends with a double bar line in measure 45.

Musical score for "The Song of the Lark" by George F. Root. The score is for voice and piano. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The score consists of three systems of music. The first system (measures 45-46) features a vocal melody in the treble clef and a piano accompaniment in the bass clef. The second system (measures 47-48) continues the vocal melody and piano accompaniment. The third system (measures 49-50) concludes the piece. The piano part includes dynamic markings: *mf* (mezzo-forte) at measure 45, *sf* (sforzando) at measure 46, and *p* (piano) at measure 47. The vocal part includes lyrics: "The song of the lark, / The song of the lark, / The song of the lark, / The song of the lark." The score is published by G. F. Root & Co., New York.

Handwritten musical score for 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on two staves, Treble and Bass, in the key of D major (two sharps). The piece begins at measure 48. The melody is primarily in the Treble staff, while the bass line is in the Bass staff. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. Dynamic markings include *cresc.* (crescendo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *f* (forte). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. Below the staves, there are handwritten notes: 'Red.' and 'Red.' repeated three times, separated by asterisks.

Handwritten musical score for measures 51-53. The system includes a treble and bass staff. Measure 51 is marked *f* and measure 53 is marked *mf*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A dashed line with the number 8 is above the treble staff in measure 51. Pedal markings (Ped.) and asterisks (*) are present below the bass staff.

Handwritten musical score for measures 54-55. Measure 54 is marked *f* and measure 55 is marked *p subito*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A dashed line with the number 8 is above the treble staff in measure 54. Pedal markings (Ped.) and asterisks (*) are present below the bass staff.

Handwritten musical score for measures 56-57. Measure 56 is marked *f* and measure 57 is marked *p subito*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A dashed line with the number 8 is above the treble staff in measure 56. Pedal markings (Ped.) and asterisks (*) are present below the bass staff.

Handwritten musical score for measures 58-61. Measure 58 is marked *f* and measure 60 is marked *(f) p*. Measure 61 is marked *f*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A dashed line with the number 8 is above the treble staff in measure 58. Pedal markings (Ped.) and asterisks (*) are present below the bass staff.

THE BUTTERFLY

RECITATION QUESTIONS

BIOGRAPHY:

1. Give the dates of Gustav Merkel's birth and death.
Ans.
2. With what famous composer did he study?
Ans.

METHOD OF STUDY:

3. How are the two voices of the main theme to be treated?
Ans.
4. Describe the accents in the bass of measures 1, 2, 6, etc.
Ans.

FORM:

5. Name the key of Part I, of Part II, and of Part III.
Ans.

HARMONY:

6. Name the three tones of each triad on the first, on the fifth, and on the fourth degree of D major.
Ans.
7. Name a seventh chord in m. 55.
Ans.

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